wore the blue were called for. Who ever heard of a call for United States

troops when human life was jeopardized in the South? The call came soon

enough when the long-horned steers of Texas were in jeopardy. [Laughter.] The following is the detailed vote on

THE NEW CHANGE MINISTER.

Itis Arrival at San Francisco and the

Indignity to Which He Was

Subjected.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

nese Minister at Washington has made a formal complaint to the Secretary of

State in regard to the treatment of his

uccessor at San Francisco at the hands

of United States customs officers. He

bases his action on information received

Francisco, who, it is understood, alleges that the new Minister and his

unnecessary annoyance and discourte-sies on their arrival at that port. The

Secretary of State referred the matter

to the acting Secretary of the Treasury.

who this afternoon telegraphed to the collector of customs at San Francisco

for a statement of the conduct of his officers in the matter. Some surprise is expressed at the Treasury Depart-

ment that the landing of the Minister should have been attended by any de-

lay or embarrassment, in view of the

fact that the collector at San Francisco had been specially instructed to ex-tend him the usual courtesies due to

the representative of a foreign Govern-

to Washington, or wherever else he de-

land at San Francisco from the steamer

Gaelic, he was stopped by a customs officer, who informed him he could not land until he had shown by properly-authenticated documents that he was entitled to land in the United States.

The Chinese Consul and Consul-General.

who were waiting to receive their dis-

inguished countryman, were indignant,

but the customs officer persisted, and the Minister produced his credentials

accrediting him as Minister to the

United States Government. That was not sufficient, however, and the Minis-

ter's passport was produced, and after

made the Embassy was allowed to pass.

A San Francisco dispatch of to-day

gives the following statement of the affair from the Chinese Consul: Sec-

retary Bayard sent instructions to the

collector of this port to permit the Legation to land freely and extend to

them every courtesy. Just at the mo-

about to step ashore the surveyor in-formed me that the collector had just

sent an order not to permit the Legation

land until his Excellency's creden

tials were sent to the custom-house for

examination. This was communicated

to his Excellency, who expressed much surprise at the action of the

present his credentials

the President of the United States, add-

ing that they were packed in his bag-

gage under seal and that it would be

very inconvenient to get at them at that

time, and therefore preferred to remain

on the ship until communication could be had with Washington. Finally, after

a delay of an hour and a half, the Min-

ister and suite were permitted to leave

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, was examined by the Tele-

phonic Investigating Committee to-day.

He said he was one of the original str

stockholders in the Pan-Electric Com-pany, and had joined that company

upon the invitation of Senator Harris

He repeated the story of the organiza-

tion as told by Harris, Young, and At-

to the stock of information heretofore

gained during the investigation. Wit

ness was very sure the idea of using official influence to further the

interests of the company had never been thought of by his associates. Witness was surprised to hear that his

name appeared as an endorser of Dr.

Rogers's application for the office of

assistant attorney in one of the De-partments, as he did not know that the

doctor was a lawyer. The Pan-Electric

had never made an application to have

the Government bring suit, and witness

had never had any consultation with his associates upon the subject. Witness had never heard until the subject had been

mentioned by Ranney that Garland and Harris had written professional opinions touching the validity of the patents. He saw now that the opin-

ions of his associates as to the value of

Rogers's patent were highly extrava-

gant. The witness did not understand

that Young and Gantt appeared before

the Interior Department for the Pan-

Electric, and with that understanding

did not trouble himself to ascertain for

President of Costa Rica

By telegraph to the Dispatch.

ralta, the Costa Rican Minister, has re-

ceived telegraphic notice that General Bernardo Soto has been unanimously

Secretary Manning Still Improving

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Manning continues to improve. He was permitted to get out of bed and sit up

short time to-day-the first attempt

A Post-Office Burglarised.

since his attack.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Secretary

elected President of Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Senor Pe-

whom they did appear.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- General

collector, remarking that his

ernment had instructed

duplicate certified copy had been

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The Chi

the bill :

Raiders-Personal.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The elec tion news from different parts of the country was pretty generally discussed about the corridors and the committee-rooms to-day. One of the most complete somersaults in the political arena as occurred in Madison, Wis., the home of Postmaster-General Vilas. That city has a population of 12,000, and has never since the war fallen below 900 in its Democratic majority, and has on several occasions increased it to 1,500. At the election on Tuesday last the Republicans carried the city by 500 majority, notwithstanding the Democratic candidate for mayor was the most popular man in the city, and had been elected to the position on several occasions. The reasons ascribed for the sweeping Republican victory is general apathy on the part of Demo-crats caused by the refusal of the President to recognize the party in the distribution of public patronage.

Hon. George C. Cabell called on Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Miller this morning in regard to the raids by special revenue agents with armed posses recantly conducted in several of the counties of his district. Mr. Cabell claims that these raids were improvident, if not useless; that the work done by the raiders could have been accomplished in a better and more humane way by local officers, and he protested in the strongest terms against

any continuance of such a course.

The post-office appropriation bill, which passed the House to-day, perpetuates a peculiarity that has existed since 1876. In that year the amount set apart for the salaries of the clerks the railway mail service was not sufficient to pay them in full according to classification. In view of this General-Superintendent Thompson made an agreement with the pay the \$1,200 class \$1,150 and the \$1,400 class \$1,300 per year. Since then the appropriation bills for this branch of the service have provided for paying these men not to exceed \$1,200 and \$1,400. This "not to exceed" has kept the salaries at \$1,150 and \$1,300. Not only this, but for a long time there was an order in vogue forbidding the men to petition Congress for a restitution of their salaries under penalty of discharge. This order was carried into effect in the case of at least one petitioner.

The claim of the Fairfax Seminary

for \$20,000 for rent of its property to the Government for four years for hospital purposes has been cutdown. The trustees put in a claim of \$5,000 per year, but the Court of Claims would allow but \$1,200. The finding of the court has been sent to the committee on War Claims of the House.

The Committee on Commerce of the House has reported a substitute for the bill appropriating \$60,000 for a lightship at the mouth of the Chesapeake bay. The substitute merely lops off the appropriation, which properly belongs to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The report accompanying the new bill is made up of letters from the Light-House Board setting forth that the commerce between Capes Henry and Charles and the cities of Richmond, Baltimore, and Norfolk, render a light-ship at the point indicated absolutely necessary to the shipping of those cities.

Hon. C. T. O'Ferrall is in hopes of

being able to secure an adverse report from the Committee of Commerce on the bill providing for free fishing in all the streams in the United States. The measure, should it be adopted, would work great injustice to the State of Virginia in particular. Mr. O'Ferrall is also opposing the bill allowing comtravellers to exhibit sammercial ples and dispose of goods in all curing a license to do so, as now required by law in many localities. He takes the ground that the General Government has no right to meddle with the matter, and that by doing away with the license a considerable revenue would be cut off, which would have to be made good by direct taxation.

H. S. Menifee, a prominent citizen of Rappahannock county, formerly a member of the Virginia Legislature, fell and broke his leg last night, while on a visit

in this city.

The House is in session this evening discussing the silver question. The bill has a clear field until to-merrow at 3 o'clock, when, under a previous order, the previous question will be called. The mails bave been flooded with silver speeches for weeks, the force at the city post-office being unequal to the task of getting them out of the way. Some of the clerks have not had a Sunday off for seven weeks, and yet 420 bags have accumulated and await distribution. Many of the employees have succumbed to overwork and are at home sick.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1886.

Senate. After the routine of morning bus ness, which was very light, Mr. Call, according to notice, proceeded to address the Senate on his resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill to forfeit all railroad landgrants not earned within the time specified in the granting act or acts extend-

ing the time.

The general subject of land grants, Mr. Mr. Call said, was of great importance. Over 150,000,000 acres of public lands had been granted to railroad companies to aid in building their roads. In some respects Mr. Call would not object to such grants. A great public object had been accomplished, though it might have been accomplished with perhaps greater advantage to the people. Some portion of the receipts from property might have been reserved to the Government to aid education or to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation. It was not, however, as to the general subject that Mr. Call particularly wished to address the Senate, but the subject of land grants in Florida.

Mr. Call then gave a history of those land grants and the building of a rail-read in Florida, especially in connection with the corporation known as the Florida Railroad Company.

The resolution, on Mr. Call's re-

quest, was referred to the Committee

on Public Lands.

The debate on Mr. Logan's bill to increase the number of enlisted men in the army was renewed. Mr. Hawley spoke strongly in favor of the bill. Messrs. Logan, Teller, Van Wyck, and others also spoke. Finally a vote was reached, and the bill was defeated-

yeas, 19; nays, 21.

At 3 o'clock, according to previous agreement, a vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion to strike out section 2 of the bill, which establishes the force at 30,000 men. The motion was lost on a tie vote of 22 to 22. The Republicans voting for Mr. Hale's motion were Measrs. Bowen, Chase, Conger,

Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Sherman, Teller, and Van Wyck.

The Democrats voting against it were The Democrats voting against it were Messrs. Brown, Gorman, Gray, and Walthall. With these exceptions the votes for the motion were Democratic and the votes against it Republican.

Mr. Manderson moved as an amendment his three-battalion organization hill and it was accorded.

bill, and it was agreed to. Mr. Gibson moved to add an additional section repealing section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which now pro-

ibits any person who served the Confederate Government from appointment to the army of the United States. After an interesting debate, in which Messrs. Gibson, Morgan, and Call supported this proposed amendment and Messrs. Logan and Conger opposed it,

yeas, 24; nays, 25. The bill was then put upon its final passage and defeated-yeas, 19; nays,

Mr. Gibson's amendment was lost-

A discussion then arose as to mea washington Territory bill had the ormal right of way at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; but Messrs. Voorbees, Blair, Berry, and others indicated a desire to call up in the morning hour bills in which they are severally interested. Mr. Voorhees desires the Senate to take up the library bill after the morning usiness to-morrow. Mr. Blair wish private pension bills taken up as well as other pension measures, and Mr. Berry has the railroad-right-of-way which he expressed a desire to have disposed of.

Adjourned at 6 o'clock.

House of Representatives. Willis, of Kentucky, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill from the committee having charge of the subject, and it was reerred to the Committee of the Whole. In the morning hour Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, on behalf of the Committee

on American Shipping, cannot up the resolution setting apart the 22d, 25th, and 26th of May for the consideration of the free-ship bill. Adopted. The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

The President calls attention to and ecommends legislation to remedy a erious defect in the Chinese immigration act of 1884, which has the effect of depriving Chinese merchants visiting this country of the right to land that is listinctly guaranteed to them by the

treaty.
At the expiration of the morning hour the debate on the silver bill was resomed.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, entered a notion to recommit the bill, which moion will not be acted on until the close of the debate. He then proceeded with an argument in favor of the free

oinage of silver. Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, in a dry, arcastic manner bore testimony to the vonderful knowledge possessed by all nen on questions of finance, and then paid his respects in a humorous manner to several of the gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate, especially addressing himself to the satirizing of the speech of Mr. Findlay, of Mary-

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, advocated double standard, and Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, favored the suspension

of silver coinage.

Mr. Bland asked unanimous consent n view of the large number of members who desired to speak on the silver question, that the vote, which is ordered for to-morrow at 3 o'clock, should be postponed until 5 o'clock Saturday; but as that day had been set aside for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Commerce, a mer ber of that committee objected. A member of the Committee on Claims It was agreed, however, that a vote ing for money to increase the army, should not be taken until 5:30 to-mor-

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock.

The debate on the silver bill was continued at the evening session-seven members on the floor and an equal number of spectators in the gallery composing the audience that was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, took the

stand against the suspension of silver coinage, declaring the standard dollar was one of the bulwarks between the people and monopoly. The banks held the gold, the Government had its hand upon the greenback, and the people were teld that silver was not wholesome for them. If the coinage of silver was stopped contraction would follow, and contraction come bankruptcy and ruin. The silver dollar was not only an honest dollar, but the most honest dollar that had emanated from the Treasury. The tendency of free silver coinage would to carry gold to a premium, but to put both metals on the same level. The argument that the free coinage of silver would drive gold from the country was but a second edition of the old prophecy made in 1878, that even unto death. limited coinage would drive out gold. The present situation of the country contrasted with its condition in 1878 showed that the United States had an

increased volume of \$306,000,000 of gold and \$212,000,000 of silver; yet the people were told that to coin silver would be to drive out gold. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, opposed any proposition to increase the amount of silver in the standard dollar. The value of that dollar was greater than that of any like coin issued by any other nation of the world. He opposed only the proposition to suspend silver coinage, maintaining that the interests of the West and South were contrary to those of the money-lending East, and would be greatly injured by the contraction of

he currency which would follow that suspension. Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, proested against the present law as humpbacked bimetallism," and argued that the proper remedy was a free-

omage provision.
At 10:10 the House adjourned.

Post Office Nominations Acted Upon. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 7.—At a meetng of the Senate Post-Office Committee to-day a considerable number of suspended cases were acted upon fa-vorably. They were of three classes—

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| They were of t first, of post-masters whose predeces-sors and neighbors had made no opposition or protest of any kind; sec of those sgainst whose confirmation a protest had been made and charges filed by others than outgoing post-masters, but which charges proved on investigation by the committee to be investigation by the committee to be without foundation; and third, cases in respect to which the suspended official had himself become satisfied that there were no other charges than that of partisanship and had indicated their wish that the investigation should rest there and the sppointee be confirmed. The cases were mostly from Virginia and North Carolina, but there were scattering postmaster, who, since his appointment, had published in a newspaper with which he was connected articles personally offensive to one of the Virginia

THE ARMY BILL.

NIFRESTING DISCUSSION IN THE FED. ERAL SENATE YESTERDAY.

the Question of Admitting Ex-Confede rates Into the Union Army Debated at Length-The Detailed Vote on Increasing the Army. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- In the de

bate in the Senate to-day upon Mr.

Gibson's amendment to Mr. Logan's army bill to repeal the section of th Revised Statutes which prohibits ex-Confederates soldiers from appointment to the United States army Mr. Gibson spoke at some length, reading from of the Supreme Court to show that sec-tion 1218 of the Revised Statutes was unconstitutional. It was also in conflict, he said, with the generous and magnanimous course of the Govern-ment and of the people of the United States-speaking especially of the peo-ple of the North-toward those who were engaged in the service of the Confederacy. It was an extraordi-nary spectacle, that presented by this nation, that men who few years ago were engaged in rebellion against the United States were to-day

members of the Senate—treated as peers of those who upheld the Union cause. Men who could be thus honored, and who were honored as Ministers of the United States in the courts of Europe and might become judges of the Su-preme Court of the United States—even Chief Justice—were men who had served the Confederate Government. This was a remarkable circumstance in the history, not only of the United States, but of civilization itself, and characterized the people of this epoch as the most megnanimous known to history. The statute which prohibited men who served the Confederacy from being apon American Shipping, called up the pointed to the United States army, Mr Gibson thought, could only be regarded as a bar sinister and not in harmony with the spirit which characterized th treatment of the Southern people in other respects by the people of the

North. Mr. Legan thought that it might not be well to go too fast. He thought that in the eyes of the people there were certain persons more culpable than others. Those were the men who had been officers of the army and navy be fore the war and had entered the service of the Confederacy. He would suggest an amendment of Mr. Gibson's motion so as to cover that class of

Mr. Gibson could not accept the mendment. Mr. Beck thought Mr. Logan's

amendment useless.

Mr. Butler suggested that in case of foreign war there were many men who served in the Confederate army who would be competent to command brigades and divisions, but would be excluded by Mr. Logan's suggested mendment.

Mr. Logan said that when that time should arrive the country would no doubt appreciate the services of those Mr. Sewell, as a member of the Mili-

tary Committee, favored Mr. Gibsoh's mendment. When one third of the Senate were men who had served in the Confederate army, he thought that sec-tion 1218 of the Revised Statutes had

outlived its usefulness.

Mr. Morgan said the country had very largely outgrown the feeling that prompted the enactment of that sec-tion, if he could judge by the expressions of senators and of gentlemen who had been in the Union army. The law was undoubtedly unconstitutional The point involved was that a man that lived in the South could not be ap-pointed in the army; he must live in the North. When senators were askof all the people, senators must not expect other senators to violate their of constitutional obligation and their sense of respect for the men who had grown up with them and worked with them. He (Morgan) would never vote for a bill to increase the army while a single man was excluded, unless it was Jefferson Davis, and he mentioned him because he knew Davis would not accept. That was Mr. Morgan's view of the question, and he was sorry that any occasion had arisen for

its discussion Mr. Call thought the time had come when the transactions of the war might be regarded as matters of history. thought he saw on the other side of the chamber and throughout the entire country a disposition to forget what-ever was violent and bitter and to accept the past as one of the inevitable consequences of providential arrangement. The time had come when we might speak a word in defence of the men who acted in accordance with their conscientious convictions, whatever may have been the correctness or incorrectness of those convictions, and who followed those convictions even

Mr. Call believed that if the Federal General Grant and General Lee were living and a foreign war would arise, Grant would select Lee for a high command in the Union army. Who would doubt the loyalty of General Lee in a

restored Union? Mr. Conger ventured to think that the soldiers of the Union who would read this discussion would wonder whether it was not they who were wrong in the late war. The honey and molasses speeches of to-day would indicate that our southern brethren were forced by providential circumstancescompelled by an overruling Providence-to enter upon the war. He (Conger) had been waiting some years for this day to come. It had come little earlier than he had expected. Some senators did not see that they were traitors to their country. Some of them undoubtedly regretted that there was not now a Southern Confederacy with the black marble slab of slavery as the keystone of its organizaexpressed in these piping times of peace. The time had not come for that exhibition of sentiment, or for a proposed return to a similar condition of opposition to this Government if there should be any cause for withdrawing allegiance to it. Senators wanted to tween loyalty and treachery. Probably to-morrow, or perhaps the day after— for these things must not follow too fast—we should be called upon to yote the Confederates thanks for their bravery. Mr. Conger supposed they would hardly expect him to express thanks for their loyalty. That would be almost too much. He would say to

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The postoffice safe at Clinton, Miss., was blown
open and the post-office robbed last
night. the gentlemen that they had begun a little too soon to remove all distinctions between the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] St. Francis, Ark., April 7.—Wilof the Grand Army of the Republic and those who deserted their country and fought for the destruction of its institutions. He expected to live to see the time when an attempt would be made to put Confederate soldiers on the pension-roll of the Government. Mr. liam Ellis, a hard drinker, habitually abused his wife. Last Sunday, after being badly beaten, Mrs. Ellis took her child in her arms and started to a mapension-roll of the Government. Mr. Conger had not opened this discussion. Our friends asked us to keep still, for God's sake, about these old matters; but we would be the dumbest brutes under God's heaven if we did not speak when they brought from lynching. THE GREAT STRIKES.

in their "amendments" and bills that opened up these old matters. No matter how many bills and amentments are brought in involving old issues, the Republican side of the chamber was taunted with reviving the past if it made reference to them. Every man that wore the blue had been driven from the South except when Texas cattle were stolen across the borders of RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN EAST ST. LOUIS-WORK STOPPED. The Situation Last Night at All Disturbed Points on the Gould System-The Troubles Elsewhere. the Rio Grande. Then the men that [By tel graph to the Dispatch.]

ST. Louis, April 7.—A riot broke out in East St. Louis to-day. A large crowd of strikers, numbering over one thousand men, formed about noon at the Relay depot, and, headed by leaders of the strikers in that city, marched to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to the Ohio and Mississippi railred depot, where a number of platformthe bill:
YEAS.—Messrs. Blair, Cameron, Dawss.
Loph, Evarts. Frye. Hawley, Logan, McMillan, Mathone, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Payne, Piatt, Biddleberger, Sabin, Sawyer, Spooner, and Stanford—19.
NAYS.—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Bowen,
Erown, Call, Chaec, Cockrell, Coke, Coloutit, Conger, Eustis, Fair, Gibson, Gorman,
Gray, Hale, Ingalis, Jones of Nevada. Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Plumb, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sherman, Teller, Van Wyck, Voornees, Waithall, Wilson of Iowa, and Wilson
of Maryland—31. were at work. No guard of police deputy sheriffs had been stationed there, and the employees were easily forced from their positions. Thence the mob advanced upon the Vandalia yards. Here a few deputies on duty ordered the men back. They refused and made a rush, bearing the officers down and swarmed through the gates into the yards and forced all the employees at work out of the yards. From this place they marched to the Chicago, Burington and Quincey yards, where a employees forced out. The men then rushed on to the Chicago and Alton yards, and upon arriving there were met by a strong of deputy marshals armed Winchester repeating-rifles. They or-dered the mob back, and called upon them to disperse. This the crowd re-fused to do, and upon attempting to rush through the gates the marshals brought their rifles to their shoulders and threatened to fire if the crowd adanced. This cooled their ardor some what, and they turned back; none the less determined, however, that there should be no work done in that city while the Knights of Labor are still on their strike. The deputies remained on guard at the Alton yards, fearing a second attack upon that point, while the strikers proceeded to the Cairo Short-Line yards. Upon arriving there the mob found their way unobstructed and by the same men employed at the other yards forced the men at work to leave their position The mob then dispersed, having ac-complished their object, but not before calling a meeting of all the strikers to ment, such as allowing free entry of his baggage and effects and affording facilities for his uninterrupted transit can's Hall, where resolutions will be adopted declaring that no one will be allowed to fill the strikers' places. sired to go.

A press dispatch received here at 2 the yards are now deserted, and no business is being done in any one of o'clock this morning says that as the Chinese Minister, followed by his suite of about twenty persons, was about to

QUIET AND ORDERLY AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, April 7 .- At the Iron-Mountain yards to-day all is quiet and orderly. Five switch-engines are at work with crews selected from the road force of brakemen. They are some what awkward in their new positions. but no serious difficulty is experienced in getting freights started. Twenty of the switchmen employed in these yards returned to work yesterday, but went out again when requested to do so by the committee from the Knights of La bor. The yard-master sent to De Soto for new men, twenty of whom arrived this morning and are now at

THE SITUATION AT FORT WORTH. A Globe-Democrat special from Fort Worth says: Yesterday was a day of activity among the civil officers and rangers. Systematic search is being made for the men who attacked the train Saturday by four squads of sol-diers, and others are engaged in protecting the company's property here, and still others guarding trains to Johnson county line south and Denton county north. Eleven freights moved the Missouri Pacitic from this point. Courtright has bemade captain of the company selected by him, who are in the service of the company, and 200 armed citizens are now organized into four companies. provided with the best arms, and well officered. In addition to these forces a military company forty-eight strong was fully organized yesterday by citizens known as the League for Law. It is understood that the grand jury indicted Thomas Mace, the wounded striker, for murder in the first degree. Every man in the ambushing party who is known (six) was a Knight of Labor.

CHIEF ARTHUR'S VISIT. ST. Louis, April 7 .- One of the members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101 said today that the presence of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is not viewed in a favorable light by some of the leading Knights. In the absence of any positive information concerning the object of his visit here they argue that if there was any truth in the reports that the engineers contemplated joining the strikers some of his prominent lieutenants would have intimated as much to the members of one of the two Executive Committees now in session. So far nothing of that nature has been done. Neither Arthur nor any of his men have called upon or held any conversation with Bailey, Hayes, or the other committeemen, and have carefully refrained from affiliating with them in any manner, official or

The general impression appears to be that Chief Arthur is endeavoring to stiffen the backbone of local engineers' assemblies, and is doing his best to prevail upon his men to stand by the roads. Matters have been very quiet at the Union depôt to-day. There were a goodly number of strikers congregating about the platform conversing among themselves, but they had little to do or say to outsiders. Nearly all the men who had gone to work in the yards of the Missouri Pacific, Bridge- and-Tunnel and Union-Depôt companies have quit again in the last few days, and this morning scarcely anybody was at work in these yards. There were four crews all told working in the Bridgeand-Tunnel yards. It is the intention of the Bridge-and-Tunnel and Union-Depôt companies to put more men to work, however, and a number of their old hands have agreed to go back. One of the officers of the road says he will employ all the new hands he can secure and set them to work as soon as possible. The old hands who are going back are not members of the Knight of Labor.

THE CHANCES FOR A SETTLEMENT PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Record to-morrow will print an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Turner, of the Knights of Labor, who stopped here to-day on his way to Scrant confer with General Master-Workman

Powderly.
"What is the present prospect for a settlement of the trouble?" Turner

"The matter now rests with District Assemblies Nos. 101, 93, and 17 of the Knights of Labor," he replied. "I see no chance of a settlement; in fact the situation is worse now than it ever was. Gould undoubtedly is responsible for the failure to keep the agreement. Hoxie of course is acting under the president's direction.'

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 7.—The
coulsville and Nashville road has reumed passenger business north by

making a transfer by the steemboat Mary from this city twalve miles to Coosada station. The road is all right to Mobile and New Orleans. Trains run through on schedule time to Atlants. It will be some days before the route is open to Selma. Reports of distress from the overflowed districts continue to come in. Fully two thousand sufferers are daily rationed by this city.

city.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—A dory with two men living and two dead drifted ashore at Guyon island, Gaberous, Cape Breton, on Monday, eight days after having left their vessel on the western part of the Grand Bank. The dead men were both named Mc-Donald and the names of the living are Chisholm and McEachren. All were residents of Cape Breton. One of the the throat and arms. This, it is said, was done after he had become mad. Chesholm was strong, but McEachren was in a very exhausted condition. The name of their vessel was not learned. Death of a Lady Writer

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 7. Mrs. Rose Garfield Clemens, wife of Will W. Clemens, journalist and author, of Jamestown, N. Y., died here to-day of consumption at the age of twenty-seven. Mrs. Clemens was a relative of the late President Garfield and a well-known writer for magazines and periodicals. Sudden Death of a Professor.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, CT., April 7 .-Thomas A. Thatcher, Professor of Latin and Literature in Yale College. was discovered dead in his bed this morning. He was in his seventy-second

The Irish Question. By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.)

LONDON, April 7 .- The Times says desperate effort was made at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet to prevent a disruption, and that the effort succeeded, Mr. Gladstone consenting to eliminate the proposal to yield control of customs to the Irish Parlia-

Another Wolf-Ritten Russian Dead. By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch PARIS, April 7 .- The third member of the party of wolf-bitten Russians who came to Paris to be treated by Pasteur has died. Like the others he showed symptoms of hydrophobia.

Base-Ball Yesterday. Baltimore: Baltimores, 6; Washngtons, 4. Macon, Ga. : Chicagos, 7; Macons, 4.

Philadelphia: Athletics, 3; Philadelphias, 8. LATE WEATHER REPORT. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, April 8-1 A. M .-

For the Middle Atlantic States, slightly warmer, fair weather, clearing in the northern portion, and preceded by near-ly stationary temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds be-coming variable, preceded in the north-

ern portion by northwesterly winds.

For Southern Virginia, fair weather, lowly rising temperature. The weather in Richmond yesterday vas changeable and mostly cloudy. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. Midnight.... Mean temperature..... ... 494

L'ASHIONS CHANGE,

BUT THE MAN OF FASH-ION IS NO LESS EXACTING THAN HIS PROTOTYPE OF SIXTY YEARS AGO; AND THIS FACT ACCOUNTS LARGELY FOR THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTHING DURING THE PAST FEW

YEARS. NOW THE AVERAGE-BUILT MAN CAN BE BETTER FITTED THEN BY A MERCHANT TAILOR. A. SAKS & CO.

IT IS AN EASY MATTER TO FIT ANYBODY FROM OUR EX-TENSIVE "WARDROBE," WE ARE WELL PREPARED FOR THE LEAN AS WELL AS SPECIAL CUTTERS FOR THESE TWO EXTREMES,

___ A. SAKS & CO.

YOUTHS' SUITS FOR THIS SPRING HAVE A MORE DE-CIDED "NATTISH" APPEAR ANCE-SOME REAL EXTREME STYLES. WE WANT THE YOUNG MEN OF RICHMOND LARS A SUIT. BACK SUITS-WE SHOW ABOUT FORTY NOCKBURN CHEVIOTS-NAT-TY, NEAT, AND SERVICE-ABLE. A. SAKS & CO.

NORFOLK SUITS, BETTER KNOWN AS "TOURISTS," ARE MORE POPULAR THAN THEY WERE IN 1885, WE HAVE THEM IN GAY AND GRAVE AND ON THE OTHER HAND. AS CONSERVATIVE AS WE KNOW HOW TO MAKE THEM.

A. SAKS & CO.,

THE MALE OUTFITTERS OF VIRGINIA, OPP. P. O. 1013 MAIN ST. OPP. P. O.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK APOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The announcemes
that the izunk lines had agreed regardiz
a pool on east—and west-bound traffic, an
that the reads in the Northwest had mad
procress towards a settlement, simulate
prices at the Stock Exchange at the open
ing this morning, showing generally a gain
% 1% 1, and, with only slight reactions, the
unriest continued strong until about 1
'clock, the advances in that time ranging
to m fractions to one." NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. market continued arrong until about o'clock, the advances in that time ranging from fractions to over 1 per cent. The street was well supplied with dispatches from Chicago to the effect that the meeting of the Northwestern officials had been less successful than yesterday and that a settlement of their differences was practically impossible. The effect was feit in stocks more in reduction in amount of business done than in prices, though there were fractional declines in the afternoon, followed by a corparatively steady tone, and the market fixally closed about steady at figures which are from small fractions to 3/2 per cent, higher than last evening. Jersey certail is up 33/4; Northwest, 13/4; Massouri Pacific, 13/2 Reading, 13/4; Pacific Mail, 13/2 Sales, 346.385 shares.

Noon.—Stocks quiet and steady. Money, 20/3 per cent. Exchange, 486%, Money, 20/31, per cent. Sub-Treasury belances—Gold. 1147.960.000; currency, \$10.794.000. Governments duil; 4 per cent. 126/4; 3 per corporation of the control of the country of the countr

Georgia 6's.
Georgia 7's. mortgage...
North Carolina's.
North Carolina's. new...
North Carolina funding...
South Carolina funding...
Tennessee 6's. East Tennessee Railroad Memphis and Cos Memphis and Ohlo. Mobile and Ohlo. Nashville and Chattanoogs. New Orienns Pacific 1st mortgage New York Central. St. Paul.
St. Paul preferred.
Texas Pacific.
Union Pacific.
Wabash Pacific preferred.
Western Union

per ceni. Sub-Treasury balances 1127.960.000; currency. \$10.794.000. ermments dull; 4 per cents. 126%; cents. 101 bid. State bonds very du Alabama-Class A. 2 to 5. B. 5's, small.

NORFOLK PKANUT MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

Nonroll, April 7.—Prime, 33,644;e; hacey, 45e.; factory hand-picked, co. Market, dull; saies of 250 bags of fancy at questions. Receipts light, and to fill orders for April delivery.

The peanut-factories have received acveral large orders recently, and are now unloading the large stocks they have on hand, shipments going both North and West, only the fage-end of the farmers stock is coming into the market now, and all the stock in the hands of the commission merchants of the city, and possibly that to come in, wouldn't run the factories more than forty days. The factories are getting of farmers' stock only bring 45; cents. The commission merchants soft there will be an improvement in a day or two. 8200,000 Fire in Quincy, III.
(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
QUINCY, ILL., April 7.—The Gen.
City Mills, the largest flour-mills in
this section, were entirely burned last RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1886. SALES-FIRST BOARD.-2.000 Virginia ew 3's at 64%, 2.000 do, at 64%, 2.000 do. at 65, 1,000 do at 65; 1,500 Virginia de-ferred (mixed) at 1c.; 500 Richmond city 6's (due 1893) at 109; 10 shares Petersburg The buildings were owned by a stock company of Quincy men and cost \$125,000. Taylor Brothers, lessess, took possession last winter. They had 15,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 railroad at 60%, 10 do, at 61. SECOND BOARD,-10 shar railroad at 61'4.

BTATE BECURITIES.

Virginia 10-40's.......

Virginia consols.

CITY BONDS. Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 5's... Richmond city 4's... 10834 RAILROAD BOND and Green, 2d 6's...... 1071

Virginia Midland Income 6's.
Petersburg 1st mortgage 6's.
Petersburg Class B, 6's.
Petersburg Class B, 6's.
R., Y, R, and Ches. 2d 6's.
R., M, R, and Ches. 2d 6's.
R, and A, 1st mort. 7's.
A, and C, income 6's.
C, C, & A, 1st mort. 7's.
Western N, Carolina 6's.
deorgia Pacific 1st 6's.
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's.
Bich. & Mecki'g 1st 6's.
RAILROAD STOCKS.
P6 RAILROAD STOCKS. BANKS. National Bank of Virginia...100 Merchants and Planters 25

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, April 7, 1886. OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.-240 bushels. CORN.-White, 844 bushels. Mixed, 500 ushels. OATS.—Mixed, 832 bushels. BALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT.—White, 20 bushels very good at \$1.02. Bed, 178 bushels very good Short-berry at 98c. OATS.—32 bushels prime spring at 37c.

FLOUR. We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine, \$3a\$3.50; extra. \$3.75a\$4; family, 54a \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$5.75. COTTON REPORT.

Market steady. RECEIPTS. RECEIPTS.
At Roanoke warehouse, 24 bales.
QUOTATIONS.
GOOD MIDDLING.—9%c.
MIDDLING.—9 1-16c.
BYEICT LOW MIDDLING.—8 15-16c.
LOW MIDDLING.—8 9-16c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. APRIL 7, 1886. it is gratifying to report a somewhat im-proved demand for old wrappers. Some o our large manufacturers appear to be laysupplying their needs at satisfactory prices Bright old fillers are rather more quiet, and the more desirable grades are not so readily parted with as was the case a week or so ago. New wrappers thus far offer but little inducements to the few outside order-buyers here, and home manufacturers have been poor patrons of the new. There is no change to note in dark to-

bacco other than already reported, that lugs have somewhat stiffened, but in average leaf there is practically no new feature. Receipts continue very good of new West Virginia stock, without change in quality, and full breaks may be expected to continue. Old sun-cured is active and in small stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7,—Cotton firm; sales, 68 bales; uplands, 91.6; Orleans 9.7-16c; consolidated net receipts, 7.295 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 4.928 bales; to the Continent, 1,190 bales. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat—Spot latige, lower; ungraded red, 57a99gc; No. 2 red, April, 90gc; May, 9048913c. Corn—Spot ante. lower; ungraded 11244c; No. 2, 453,6453c. in elevator; May, 4644c. Oats a shade easier; No. 2, 36c, in elevator. Bept unchanged and duil. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio firm at 85,853c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 45a5c; refined steady. Molasses firm; 50-test, 19c. Rice steady. Cotton-seed oil 22a24c, for crude, 294,350c, for refined. Resinsteady at \$1.67,351.10. Turpentine duil at 47c. Hides quiet. Wool unchanged. Pork steady; mess, \$9,50a\$10 for oid, Middles duil; long clear, 35.75, Lard 23ac. lower; western steam, spot, \$6.25a\$0.27%; May, \$6.23a\$6.25. Freights steady.

CHICAGO.

TO TAKE A PEEP AT THE
FEAST WE HAVE PREPARED
FOR THEM. THE DRESSY
STYLE OF FOUR-BUTTON
FROCK IS SEEN IN ABOUT
THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT
STYLES AT FROM TEN DOLLARS TO THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS TO THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS TO THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 7.—There was the sharpest kind of break in wheat to-day accompanied, as is always the case in such an event, by strong excitement. Wheat in the aftermoon for May tonede 76kc, within a fraction of the lowest price current for that option, last year, making a total drop of 2kc, from the closing figures on Monday, but railied a tritle on final trading. The collapse of the Grecian war-scare and the time weather for growing winter wheat were the primary causes of the weakness, but as prices began to drop large quantities of long wheat came on the market, and when May began to seil under 78c, other large quantities came out, and from that on until the close of the afternoon trading the scene was of a panicky character. Export clearings were small and receipts moderate. Cu the curb late in the afternoon May wheat had railied to 77kc. There was fair trading in corn and oats, but the feeling was weak in sympathy with wheat, and prices are slightly lower. Mess-pork was unsettled and weaker, closing at 10a13c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. April 7.—Flour duil and unchanged. Whea: weak at valc. lower than yesterday; No. 2 red. cash. 85%c.; May. 86%c. Corn duil and steady. closing at yesterday's prices; No. 2 mixed. cash. 28%c. May. 28%c. Whiskey, \$1.0. Provisions steady. Pork. 210. Land firm at \$5.50. Bulk-meats firm; loose lots-lougiear. \$5.50. Soured—Clear. 35.62%. Esconquiet and firm; loose clear. \$5.55; short-ribs. \$5.95; short clear, \$5.55; short-ribs. \$5.95; short clear, \$6.10a\$6.12%. Hams firm at at \$5.55; short clear, \$6.10a\$6.12%. Hams firm at at \$5.50; short clear, \$6.10a\$6.12%.

CINCLENATL

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Flour in light de mand and unchanged. Wheat searce an nominal. Coru firmer; No. 2 mixed, 37560 cats, none offered on track; 525a, in els vator. Fork easier at \$0.70. Land quiet r

Gladstone About to Begin His Speech By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.

LONDON, April 7.—The various

whips have arranged with the members of their parties for a postponement until Friday of all questions which were to have been brought up in the House of Commons to-morrow except those of the most pressing importance. In thus curtailing the business of the House Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to begin his speech in explanation of his Irish home-rule scheme at about halfpast 4 in the afternoon. The usual body of police stationed about the Par-liament buildings will be strongly reinforced to-morrow. This precaution will be taken to suppress any demonstration that may be attempted outside of the buildings.

COTTON MARKETS.

bales; stock, 3,400 bales; wise. — bales; to the Continent. — bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 7.—Coston quiet; middling, 8%c. Net receipts, 871 bales; gross receipts, 871 bales; sales; stock, 31,232 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 31,232 bales; constwine, 450 bales; to the Continent. — bales; to Great Britain, — bales; to France, — bales; also, August 7.—Cotton dull; middling, 8%c. Shipments, 253 bales; mice.

midding, 5%. Shipments, 253 bales; mice, S21 bales.
CHARLESTON, B. C., April 7.—Octon nominal; midding, 5%. Net receipts, 1,052 bales; gross receipts, 1,052 bales; stock, 36,063 bales; exports—te Great Britain, 2,200 bales; to incontinent, — bales; coastwise, 879 bales; to France. —— bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK April 7.—Cotton—Net receipts, 207 bates; grow, 29,271 bates. Futures closed quiet and Spm; sales, 30,300 bates; April, \$9,17a\$9.18; May, \$9.27a\$9.29; June, \$9.30a\$9.40; July, \$9.48a\$9.45; 9.22c; October, \$9.27a\$0.28; Nevember, \$9.24a\$0.28; Nevember, \$9.24a\$0.28; Nevember, \$9.24a\$0.28; Nevember, \$9.25a\$0.37.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

ommission merchants say the improvement in a day or two.

night. Total loss nearly \$200,000.

barrels of flour in the warehouse and elevator. Their loss is about \$30,000.

Nordike & Co., of Indianapolis, had just refitted the mill on contract, and

the machinery had not been accepted. Their loss will be \$30,000.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Fire

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] LA CROSSE, WIS., April 7.—Fire in

the lumber district yesterday caused a total loss of \$562,000, with an insu-

blocks in Third street caused a total loss of \$42,000; insurance, \$27,000.

rance of \$60,000.

A fire this morning in the busin

"Avent La Batatlla (By Anglo-American cable to the Dispach.) PARIS, April 7 .- A volume entitled 'Avant La Bataille," devoted to exposition of the entire ability of France to cope successfully with Ger-many, has been published here. The work is issued anonymously, although it has a preface by Paul de Roulede. It

is believed it will become the topic both in Germany and France. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, APRIL 8, 1886.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, APRIL 7. [By telegraph.] ARRIVED. Steamship Gwalifa (Br.), Mead, Philadel-phia, and sailed for Baltimore. Steamship Regina (Br.), Angus, New Or-leans. Steamship Richmond, Boaz, New York, and sailed for West Point.

MANCHESTER, VA., February 15, 1886. THE FIRM OF A. D. SHOTWELL A. C. was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of JAMES F. BRADLEY,
A. D. SHOTWELL and R. A. BOWEN continue under the old firm-name and essume all debts of the old firm and receive all moneys, &c., due to the same.

A. D. SHOTWELL,
R. A. BOWEN,
ap 8-2t
J. F. BRADLEY,

THE FIRM OF BOWEN & BRADLEY BROTHERS was dissolved by mutual consent April 6, 1886, J. F. BRADLEY
withdrawing from the same. R. A. BOWEN
and W.B. BRADLEY will continue the business at the old stand, corner Thirteenth and
Hull streets Manchester, under the firm
name of BOWEN & BRADLEY.

BR. A. BOWEN,
J. F. BRADLEY,
w. B. BRADLEY.

FLOWER-SEEDS, 4c. FLOWER-SEEDS AND BULBS GIADIOLUS, TUBEROSES, DAHLIAS,
CANNAS, and all kinds of SUMMER
FLOWERING BULLS at
WOOD'S SEED-STORE,
No. 10 south Fourteenth street
and corner Sixth and Marshall streets.
Send for descriptive catalogue.
ap 3-8a.Tu&Th&wtAp27

ARTISTS. F. CRAIG. PORTRAITS in CRAYON, PASTEL, and Oil. Perfect likeness guaranteed in every case. First-class work done and solicited only. Call and see work at 17 west Marshall street.

PERSONAL. NFORMATION IS WANTED BY AFORMATION IS WANTED BY
the undersigned of the whereabouts of
Mary and Adeiaide Battaile and Louisa
Taylor, sisters; Nannie Duncan and Lucilla
Henry, nieces; and Edward Henry and
Battaile Payne, naphews, of Bettle M. Battaile, late of Philadelphia, deceased,
THE FIDELITY INSCRANCE TRUST
AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Administratore, t. a., Philadelphia, Pa.
fe 18-coTh4t

MERCANTILE AGENCY. [ESTABLISHED 1849.] C. F. CLARK, Pros. B. F. SANDOLPH, St.

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J. H. WHILTY, Superinte No expense is considered too great in pro-ouring and applying to the condust of the business all possible improvements. With its present system for obtaining and proma-gating information, this Agency is justi-regarded by its patrons as authority on a mattern affecting are greater and its bus-ness larger than any other similar organic tion in the world conducted in one inter-and under one management.

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